

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1887

NUMBER 13

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—No. 157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
CHARLES D. TRAIL,
Chargé d'Affaires.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. G. MACDONELL,
Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 42 Rua do
Ovibor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORN RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua de Bravio da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 3 p.m. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the
Great Festivals at nine in the morning. Holy Baptism
every Sunday after the morning Service.

N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
FREDRICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain,
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.

ALBERT ALLYN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Huayra.
WESPHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete.
English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at
11:30 a.m. on Sundays; and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.

H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching
7:30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays;
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Sáenz Peña, Corrêa, B. 1.

PRESCIBTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 5 o'clock,
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,
and 7:30 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7:30
o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. English
services on the 17th, 24th, and 31st of every month.
E. H. SOPER, Pastor.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 15 Rua
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 2 o'clock,
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.

RIO SEMIARIA'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Operated by No. 80 Rua do Misericordia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Gifts of paper and
books, left off chaffing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

THOMAS HOOVER, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Deposit
No. 71, Rue Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
eagerly solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary.—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DON PEDRO II.—Through Express Train leaves Rio
at 5:30 a.m. and arrives at Rio Central, and S. Paulo
by 6:30 a.m. Train arrives at Barra do Piraí at 7:20, Vinte Rio
at 9:45 and Lafayette (terminus) at 5:30 p.m. latter arrives at
Barra at 7:45 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers to S. Paulo
must change, at 11:30. Train arrives at Rio at 11:30 a.m.
at 6:30 a.m. and at 7:30 a.m. Train leaves Rio at 11:30 a.m.
Barnabus and Anna leave Lafayette at 7:30 a.m. Cachoeira
at 8:30 a.m. and S. Paulo branch at 1:30 p.m. Porto Novo at
1:30 p.m. and Barn at 3:30 a.m. and Rio at 3:30 p.m.
Arrives at Barn at 5:10 a.m. and Barn at 5:15 p.m. and Rio at 5:30 p.m.

Lasted Express. leaves Rio at 7 a.m. arrives at Barn
at 10:35; Entre Rios at 2:25 and Marimino Principe (terminus)
at 6:30 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barn at 11:30 a.m. and
third to Barn arriving at 12:30 a.m. at 3:30 p.m. and
third to Belém arriving at 7:30 a.m. Train leaves Rio at 11:30 a.m.
trains to S. Paulo at 12:30 a.m. and Barn at 1:30 p.m. and
arrives at Barn at 4:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 6:30 a.m. and
11:30 p.m. and leaves Belém at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:30 a.m.

Mixed Train. leaves Rio at 8:30, and 9:30 a.m. at 5:45 and
5:30 p.m. first goes to Entre Rio at 8:30 p.m. second
and third to Barn arriving at 8:30 a.m. at 3:30 p.m. and
third to Belém arriving at 7:30 a.m. Train leaves Rio at 11:30 a.m.
trains to S. Paulo at 12:30 a.m. and Barn at 1:30 p.m. and
arrives at Barn at 4:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 6:30 a.m. and
11:30 p.m. and leaves Belém at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:30 a.m.

Night service. Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barn at 12:30 a.m. Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Saturday,
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:30 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barn at 3:15 and 5:15 a.m. and Rio at 7:30 a.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:30,
arriving at S. Paulo at 6:30 p.m. Train leaves S. Paulo
at 6:45 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:30 p.m.,
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALO R. R.—Trains, Nitreiro, (Sant'Anna) hour
6:30 a.m., arriving at 10:15 a.m. Cachoeira 12:30 p.m.
Ketene and Anna 10:30 a.m. Cachoeira 12:30 p.m. and
Anna 10:30 p.m., arriving at Nitreiro 5:00 p.m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4, and
6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and
4:30 and 8:30 p.m. week days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave
Petrópolis Main at 4:30 p.m. every Friday, Sundays,
and holidays. Trains leave Petrópolis at 7:15 a.m.,
2:30 p.m., and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
trains: express 12 m.; dormitory (from Petrópolis) 12:30
p.m., week days only.

Medical Directory

Drs. GUSTAVO DOS SANTOS, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do
Rosário, No. 131, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Dr. W. J. FAIRBAIRN; M. D. ELLIS; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Maio, No. 59, from 11 to
1 p.m., and 4 to 6:30 p.m. Residence: Rua de
Mariana, Belo Horizonte, Min. Director of Equitable Life
Ins. Co. of N. York.

Hotels.

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surrounded by a fine mountain scenery, having five baths
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the hills, and is faced by high mountain for screens the
being central it is also most convenient for reaching the
many charming and interesting points which are, which
the great beauty of the country attract in Tijuca. The climate
most salubrious and invigorating and offers many special
advantages in convalescents, persons not acclimated, those
who only intend making a short stay, and those who
those who from their acquirements to their daily duties feel
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NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos.
*In the matter of Francisco
di Silveira, decolor.*

Plaintiff to an Order of the Supreme Court of the Colony of
Lagos made on the 28th day of December 1886, the creditors
of FRANCISCO DA SILVA, late of Bahia Street, Lagos,
who died on the 20th day of January 1886, and whose
will died in Lagos, in favour of his wife, Mrs. FRANCISCO
DA SILVA, deceased, whether as heirs at law,
customary heirs, next of kin, or otherwise, are on or before
the 31st day of May 1887 to send to the Registrar of the
Court their claims, demands, counter-claims, and other
defences, and if they do not do so, to file their accounts
and statement of their claims, and, in the case of creditors
of the deceased, to file their accounts and the nature of the
securities held by them, or in default thereof they will be
peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Dated at Lagos the 27th day of January 1887.

José A. PAIXAO.

Registrar.

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88, Rua 1º de Maio,

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of weights and measures, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 4th, 1887.

MANY doubts have arisen lately in regard to the reported progress of His Majesty the Emperor. On the 25th ult. he had a severe attack of fever, which seems to have determined his physicians to make another move—this time to the city. All the daily papers of the 26th commented with more or less severity upon the course pursued by the Emperor's medical advisers in reporting his state as satisfactory, when the very opposite seemed to be the case. The removal to this city took place on the 26th, and on the 1st inst. he went to Tijuca where a private residence had been placed at his disposal. On the 28th an eminent practitioner of this city was consulted who pronounced it a case of malarial poisoning (*intoxicação paludosa*), accompanied by irregular attacks of fever. Slight returns of fever have occurred lately, but on the whole it is thought that His Majesty is making good progress toward recovery.

THE formal opening of the 2nd session of the 20th General Assembly took place on the 3rd inst., the throne address being read by the minister of empire. The attendance was small which is perhaps an indication of the slight interest taken in legislative matters at this moment. The throne address is of the usual colorless stamp and contains slight indications of the policy which the ministry intends to pursue. Measures for the sanitary improvement of the city and reforms in public instruction are recommended, and the Senate is advised to take the public lands bill into early consideration. References to immigration, national colonization and emancipation are made, and the Chambers are congratulated on the increased revenues, with which it is hoped to regulate the finances of the state.

THE steady decline in government stock on our Exchange is worthy of attention. If it be remembered that four months interest, or 16\$667 per mil, is due, the price at which stock has been selling would appear to show that either investors are losing some of the confidence that was so profusely lavished on the minister of finance just one year ago, or that necessities are forcing holders to realize their investments. It was perfectly clear during 1886 that entirely too many new enterprises were in process of organization. But the misbeliever in the progress of the empire was silenced by reference to the dullness of the

preceding years during which it was claimed, and this could not be refuted, that capital must have been accumulating. Whether capital did accumulate or not, it is evident now that there was not a sufficient increase to meet the demand of company organizers, and the enthusiast who took shares in all and every new enterprise, expecting the golden age had come in with Barão de Cotelipe's government, is finding out his mistake and is now parting with, rather than adding to, his capital. So far as the change of investment is from government stock into legitimate industrial enterprises, it is not to be regretted; but it is extremely difficult to classify legitimate enterprises, and those less clearly so, while the transformation of capital and its absorption in these enterprises will render any application of the Treasury to our market a cause of very serious disturbance, and the result will be equally serious to the borrower. The position of the minister of finance at the opening of the legislative session is truly deplorable. A makeshift rendered necessary to avoid a new application for a foreign loan, and the position of the home markets such as precludes an application to them, is a combination that would dishearten any man. But we venture to prophesy that the minister of finance will refer to "the future of the country," to "the necessity of retrenchment" and to "the balancing of receipts and expenses" with the same confidence that a special Providence regards Brazilian mistakes which has been so pre-eminent a characteristic of his predecessors. Meanwhile let tax-payers prepare for the worst. Funds must be raised and there is only one solution for the problem. Dwellers in cities and towns must be assessed to meet the results of years of most condemnable extravagance and there seems no help but that the necessity must be borne with as little grinning as is compatible with the peculiarities of each individual.

WHEN on the 15th ult. we asked for a full and frank statement as to whether the Treasury was in straits, we were not prepared to expect so prompt a reply as was furnished on the 20th, when it was announced that the government had accepted a proposal for opening a credit in London for £2,000,000, nor did we think that so large an amount had become necessary. As the reply has been furnished and the necessities of the Treasury conceded, to discuss this manner of meeting these necessities is our next duty. To us there appear no advantages whatever to be derived from this hasty financial operation of the minister of finance. The money market will not be relieved, for it does not appear that any part of this credit is to be used in importing gold, and the only result possible is that by temporarily relieving the Treasury of the necessity for buying exchange, the money thus released may be used in paying off Treasury bills. Exchange cannot be permanently affected, for the operation made will merely relieve the Treasury to-day, to bring it into the market to-morrow, or whenever it becomes necessary to cover the drafts made in virtue of the credit, and this consideration alone will refute the only argument in favor of the operation that we have heard expressed. It must be borne in mind that this credit operation appears based on no value; it is purely an operation of credit made for the temporary relief of the Treasury, and were not the parties to it a government and high-class bankers it might be with justice termed "kiting," and as such decidedly condemned. The first effect will certainly be to steady exchange, as the payment of certain obligations by any individual in difficulties, however meagre, will improve his credit for a time; when however the new obligations incurred to

meet old ones fall due, the probability of the former being met becomes still more doubtful than was the case with the latter. However if the Treasury is not to derive any advantages from the higher rates of exchange, for its needs continue and are merely deferred, whose advantage has been contemplated in making this operation? The bankers perhaps; for with money at 2 per cent per annum in London, loaning funds at 5 per cent for the period of one year is certainly an advantageous business. The disadvantages are very clear. The bullion obligations of the empire are increased, and this signifies an increased demand on the exchange market; the amounts used under the credit can only be finally met by a new loan and this fact, recognized by lenders, will certainly not redound to the credit of the borrower, or if some property of the state must be alienated the price of this will suffer, for the seller will be forced into the market; and if this credit operation is to be used as a precedent, it will render budget laws of little use, for a minister may at any time accept a credit and meet obligations which are not provided for, thus transferring debts from one to another year *ad infinitum*. It is apparent, also, that the daily press are far from satisfied with this latest financial emanation of the Treasury. Even those who were the first to glorify the financial Messiah in the person of Sr. Belisario, appear rather doubtful as to whether the idol is not to be cast down; nor is this to be wondered at. The minister of finance made a mistake in not quitting office when his laurels were still green, for in this case his financial abilities would not have been called into question, as will be the case under present circumstances.

We regret to note that the abolition leaders of this city are now striving to initiate a movement for the total emancipation of slavery within its limits. We consider it a matter for regret for three reasons: 1st, as inopportune, because the attention of abolitionists ought first to be directed to the liberation of all slaves whose masters have failed to register them under the law of 1885; 2nd, as injudicious and unsound, because it necessitates the payment of a large sum of money to a few slaveholders, more selfish and grasping than the others, who would soon be obliged to relinquish their iniquitous privileges by mere force of public opinion; 3rd, as deceptive, because such total emancipations have thus far proved dishonest and unworthy of confidence. No one would hail the redemption of Rio de Janeiro from the thralldom of slavery more than ourselves, but when it is now merely a question of days, and when there is no protection of law against the introduction of more slaves after those now existing are liberated, we are inclined to believe it wiser for abolitionists to keep their money in their own pockets. There is now opened a very large field for abolition work, and it is work which by an unexpected turn of events becomes a part of existing law and must be recognized and aided by the courts. Not far from one-half of the slaves in Brazil, and over one-half of those held in this city, have not been registered under the provisions of a law enacted by the pro-slavery party itself. Under the provisions of that law all unregistered slaves are *ipso facto* free. It is highly probable, however, that their masters will continue to retain them in bondage, unless some outside influence is brought to bear upon them. And where shall this influence be found, if not in the abolition societies? In our opinion they should not wait for the illegally-held slaves to come to them, but they should employ every effort to ferret out these breaches of law and to

bring them before the courts. If funds be required for this work, then let abolitionists contribute freely; but for the purpose of buying slaves for emancipation, which is merely transferring their own hard earnings to the pockets of these oppressors of men, let them keep the money for better uses. We have never been advocates of this scheme of indemnification, for it is no more than the commission of a real injustice for the avoidance of an apparent one. Slavery is morally and socially wrong. It springs from theft and piracy, it is nursed in social injustice and demoralization, and it is strengthened and perpetuated by oppression. No one at this day is ignorant of its real character, nor of the fallacious excuses of those who initiated and carried on the African slave traffic. The question is an open one, therefore, whether slaveholders have any right to indemnification. And even were we to admit the right, how can it be claimed that those who oppose the institution, who have never held slaves, who have never derived profits from their unpaid labor, who have earned their own livelihood by their own hands and by paid labor, and who have suffered incalculable loss through the unequal competition and labor demoralization caused by slavery,—that such should be taxed to pay the slaveholder for the loss of his slaves? To compel such persons to pay slave indemnities is logically and grossly unjust. As for the few slaves remaining in the city, a very short time will be sufficient to secure their emancipation. If this failure to register be a trick—as it certainly appears—and if it miscarries through a prompt and strict enforcement of the law, then the prospects are that all of these discomfited slaveholders will soon become active abolitionists, and many of them will even be found favoring non-indemnification. It is only a bit of human weakness which our abolitionist friends will do well to recognize and encourage, as it will probably save them a great many miseries. And as for the mere sentiment involved in the total emancipation of the city, we have not yet forgotten the deceptions practised in Ceará, Amazonas, Santos and Pelotas. We have no faith whatever in any announcement of such a result.

WHY is it not possible for the daily papers of this country and the Platine republics to combine for the purpose of procuring better, fuller and more accurate telegraphic news from Europe and the United States? It can not be urged that the people of these countries are not interested in the daily happenings of the world, nor that they would not appreciate a higher grade of news than the wretched stuff now served out to us by the Hayas agency. In Brazil particularly the news service of this agency is of the worst possible description. It is characterized neither by judgment nor accuracy. It can tell us about a princeeling's measles, the rejoicings over the birth of a baby in Lisbon, the quarrels and bloodless duels between French journalists and deputies, and of the hopes and fears of the Paris Bourse over the political and military situation in Europe. Much of the news is absolutely puerile, and much, while relating to important events, is practically valueless because we are ignorant of precedent and contemporary occurrences which must be known before a correct opinion can be formed. At the River Plate the service is better because the newspapers are more enterprising and liberal and because there is competition with the West Coast line; but even there much more is to be desired. In all these countries there is a large and influential class of people who read the newspapers and who care to be kept well

—There was a run on the savings bank in São Paulo about the middle of last month, some 350,000\$ being withdrawn.

—The Paul correspondence of the *Jornal*, dated the 6th ult., announces the departure of John H. Locombe, Esq., for Europe without nominating a manager for the Amazon Navigation Co.

—The *Correio*, of Campinas, São Paulo, of the 22nd ult., says that a certain buyer has been making contracts with planters for their next coffee crop at 10\$000 per arroba.

—An additional impost of 2 reis per kilo, is imposed on rubber at Pará for the construction of an Exchange. This is virtually a tax on the rubber gatherer for the special benefit of the city merchant.

—The first election to fill one of the three senatorial vacancies from Minas will occur on June 27th. Why the three elections can not be held on the same day does not appear, but it is probably due to some idea of "electoral reform."

—The March receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 875,204\$711, against 709,072\$457 in 1886, 504,172\$857 in 1885, and 946,179\$798 in 1884. The *receita* receipts were 254,287\$227, against 177,331\$406 in March of last year.

—Deputy Júlio Penido has formally withdrawn from the tripartite list drawn up by Alfonso Célio and his senatorial colleagues from Minas. He does this in the interests of harmony, but "harmony" is not what Senator Alfonso Célio is after.

—The *Cavalo Paulista* says that the only 10\$ notes signed by "J. S. da Rocha" were those comprended between Nos. 16001 and 19,000 in the "10\$ serie." All those of the "10\$ serie" and all of the "16\$ serie" outside of the numbers indicated are false.

—The March receipts of the Parahyba do Norte custom house amounted to 57,552\$721, of which 42,637\$882 from imports and 8,197\$851 from exports. The total receipts for the quarter were 141,664\$724, against 141,414\$000 in the same period of last year.

—On the 22nd ult., the minister of agriculture notified the government representative in Europe that the Parahyba do Norte and Sergipe central sugar factories were authorized to raise the balance, two-thirds, of their guaranteed capital. This capital was raised in Amsterdam.

—The last day of March brought a rush to the Pará sub-treasury for the exchange of called-in notes, the people having generally deferred the matter in expectation that the government would again postpone the closing date. The redemptions in March aggregated 459,912\$ in value.

—The principal article of export from the province of Espírito Santo in 1885-86 was as follows: Coffe 18,498,115 kilos; [305,302 bags]; farinha 3,589,030 litres; sugar 501,874 kilos; minze 66,651 litres; cotton 5,286 kilos; tobacco 2,132 kilos. The three principal ports for exportation of coffee were Itapemirim, Victoria and Santa Eduardo.

—The customs revenues of Victoria, capital of the province of Espírito Santo, during the last 3½ years were as follows:

1883-84.....	142,161\$284
1884-85.....	139,207 72
1885-86.....	216,311 36
1886-87 [6 months].....	181,413 352

—On the 6th ult., a man named Antônio Leite Sampaio of Rio Branco, São Paulo, who was the terror of his neighborhood, was killed by a man in his own employments, named Brum, because Sampaio criminally assaulted Brum's wife in the husband's presence. Everybody had lived in mortal fear of Sampaio for many years, but no one had dared to risen him. Brum was placed under arrest.

—The decision of the president of Paraná that a son-in-law can not register his mother-in-law's slaves, has been approved by the government. The absence of the master can not be accepted as a valid reason for non-registry. It seems unneccessarily hard on the son-in-law that his mother-in-law must always be kept on hand for such trifling matters.

—The receipts of the province of Matto Grosso for eighteen months—July, 1877, to December 1878—were 247,050\$ and expenses 258,504\$, leaving a deficit of 10,815\$. And the field, funded and floating, was 25,014\$. The receipts and expenses were estimated at 301,651\$ for 1886 and the debt is stated to be 171,500\$ funded and 59,366 floating, or 230,866\$ together. The commission which drew up the report, however, estimate there will be a deficit of 153,858\$, if the floating debt is met.

—The receipts of the province of Sergipe in 1876-77 were 554,527\$ and expenses were 609,197\$, leaving a deficit of 55,428\$. The funded debt was 580,000\$ and the floating debt 65,449\$, or together 645,449\$. In 1886-87 receipts are estimated at 800,000\$, and expenses 673,965\$, leaving an apparent balance of 126,035\$, but the treasury officials state that there is a probable deficit of 80,000\$. The funded debt had increased to 732,000\$ and the floating debt to 115,000\$, or together 847,000\$.

—The S. Paulo correspondent of the *Jornal do Comércio*, writing under date of the 21st ult., says: "A friend who is given to the labor of examining the increased movement at the 'Monte do Socorro' [government pawn-office] has detected with certainty that these increased operations coincide with the season of lyric companies." Curious fact, but not at all peculiar to S. Paulo. Opera seats must be paid for in cash; hoteliers, bakers and candlestick-makers may await a more favorable financial state of affairs.

—The Sergipe provincial assembly has passed a vote of censure upon the provincial president. The motion was made by a conservative deputy.

—At a meeting of importers held in Bahia on the 23rd ult., a protest against the payment of landing expenses on goods by steamers was signed. The protesters state that the freight charge is sufficiently high to cover the landing expenses.

—The president of Parahyba do Norte is said to have granted two privileges to Arthur R. Dallas, one for a cotton mill and the other for a vegetable oil mill. The item we copy further states that the privileges leave a profit of 80,000\$ for the privilege.

—The president of Ceará, says a local paper, unexpectedly appeared at the provincial treasury on the 16th ult., to confer the cash balance, when it was found short sum, 7,000\$. Further examination showed that the difference arose from defective book-keeping and it is a source of congratulation that it did, we may add.

—In the fiscal year 1877 the receipts of the province of Rio de Janeiro were in all 5,257,655\$, of which 500,000\$ was produced by a loan and 4,780,600\$ and a balance of 468,505\$ was carried forward. On 31st Decr. 1877, the funded debt was 5,820,800\$ and the floating debt 8,939,695\$. For 1887 the receipts were estimated to produce 6,017,117\$ and expenses were fixed at 5,986,964\$. The funded debt was 8,790,800\$ and the floating debt 7,949,608\$.

—With particular pride the *Diário de Santos* confronts the March receipts at sundry custom-houses as follows:

Santos.....	1,363,050\$
Bahia.....	888,019
Pernambuco.....	899,517
Ponta.....	875,195

Our colleague should not, however, overlook the fact that the exceptionally large coffee crop has contributed greatly to these results, and a moderate, or small, coffee crop may furnish an occasion for the northern provinces to print a table to their advantage.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government is calling for tenders for the construction of the D. Pedro II extension from Itabira do Campo to Saliná, a distance of 59 kilometers.

—The director of the D. Pedro II railway has been instructed to prepare plans and estimates for a branch in the grand stand of the S. Francisco Xavier race course.

—The justest of the Minas Central railway against the cancelling of its privilege was sent by the department of agriculture to the council of state on the 19th ult.

—The government has decided to take no official part in the French railway exposition. We had hoped that the minister would decide to send the Rio de Janeiro line to half pay him.

—The provincial government of São Paulo has ordered the payment of 77,210\$880 to the Sorocabana company for interest guarantee due on the half year ending 31st December last.

Some of the American railroad companies think of sending the Inter-State Commerce Bill to Roger Browning, and ask him to put it into poetry, in order to make it more lucid. *Railway News*.

—The Bahia line has been authorized to deliver to Belgium rails which it does not want, to the Batumé line. These, however, are to be submitted to American ears, for which the government asks particularities.

—In a circular to the directors of government railways, dated the 10th ult., the minister of agriculture directs that on and after that date the freight on refined sugar [centrifugal] shall be the same as that for raw sugars.

—The Bahia line is to send 84 samples of wood to the Paris industry exhibition. If this sort of thing goes on, the Brazilian exhibit will be all wood. Is it not possible to send a director to two? Just as a sample?

—We should like to ask the Club de Engenharia one small question. What kind of an idea of Brazilian railways can a visitor get at the Paris semi-centennial exposition by looking at some specimens of wood and a few volumes of annual reports?

—What was apparently an informal meeting of the principal shareholders of the Macaé and Campos railway is to seal 554,527\$ and expenses were 609,197\$, leaving a deficit of 55,428\$. The funded debt was 580,000\$ and the floating debt 65,449\$, or together 645,449\$. In 1886-87 receipts are estimated at 800,000\$, and expenses 673,965\$, leaving an apparent balance of 126,035\$, but the treasury officials state that there is a probable deficit of 80,000\$. The funded debt had increased to 732,000\$ and the floating debt to 115,000\$, or together 847,000\$.

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—A dispute of the minister of agriculture in the president of Bahia, dated April 19th, authorizes a reduction of freight on sugars over the Bahia Central railway. For 90 to 80 kilometers the reduction will be 10 per cent; from 80 to 150, 15 per cent; from 150 to 200, 20 per cent, and over 200 kilometers a reduction of 25 per cent. All qualities of sugar enjoy the reduced rates.

—Considerable progress has already been made in the construction of the Laranjeiras and Rio Comprido tunnel.

—The January and February traffic of the Sorocabana railway [trunk line] gave the following results:

	January.	February.
Receipts	52,068\$860	53,667\$140
Expenditures	30,252 511	29,405 413
Surplus	21,816\$349	24,198\$727
Debt 1886.....	17,821 543	10,704 084

—At the meeting of shareholders of the Leopoldina railway held on the 30th ult., it was decided to adjourn the election of the proposed purchase of the Macaé and Campos and Cantagalo railways to the 7th inst., and a committee was organized, consisting of the directors, the auditors and three shareholders, to report on the matter. There are rumors that pressure is being brought to bear on the Macaé and Campos company to consummate the proposed arrangement.

—The *Diário Mercantil* of São Paulo, of the 27th ult., says that merchants are complaining of the robberies committed on the railways of that province. Packages of merchandise received at interior towns are frequently found broken open and a part of their contents abstracted. Either the railway service must be weeded of thieves, or the companies should be held responsible for the thefts. As for the law—it is practically useless, as it requires two or three disinterested spectators to the theft and an exceptional jury to convict a thief.

—The balance sheet of the Oeste de Minas company dated 31st December 1886 shows the following items:

Capital.....	4,970,000\$
Less balance due on old debentures:	
Value of 2,500 shares.....	500,000
Debt due.....	478,800
21,200\$	
65% due on 2nd issue of 18,000 shares.....	2,340,000 2,361,000
	2,608,800
Debentures.....	4,404,600\$
Reserve fund.....	15,240
Special reserve.....	15,208
Kilometric subvention trunk line.....	892,754
Banco do Comércio.....	317,925
Interest and dividends.....	48,733

—And on the other side:

Debentures held by company.....	2,769,800
Calls on debentures unpaid.....	144,152
Debentures hypothesized at Banco do Comércio.....	600,000
Cost of trunk line.....	1,371,564
... extension.....	1,044,731

The cost of the trunk line is stated to have been estimated at 2,281,508\$, which amount appears among the assets of the company, while 1,371,504\$ is stated as the responsibility of the trunk.

LOCAL NOTES

—The adjutant general of the army, Visconde de Gávea, was 84 years old on the 24th ult. Is it not just about time to half-pay him?

—When a gentleman, who describes himself as a capitalist, succeeds to the invention of a compound toilet-cleaning chair, there are still hopes for Morris.

—There is a club here composed of ladies which rejoices in the name of Club Hebe. The directors seem to invite Granymedes to their balls though, dangerous as it is.

—"In the name of Christ," the *Boz* has collected about 700\$ for general emancipation. In the name of abolition, would it not be just as well to employ the money in freeing me slave?

—It is astonishing how the commercial body of Rio, as represented at the exchange, has diminished since the powers decreed that only members and subscribers, win pay, can frequent the room.

—On the 23d ult., the department of agriculture sent to the council of state various papers relating to the agencies of foreign navigation companies and requested a report thereon. Times seem bioming in the distance.

—One of the city fathers has proposed a regulation, by which rates are to be taxed and a percentage on the profits be levied for the benefit of the municipality. The idea may be modified; abolish rates and pools altogether.

—The minister of empire is said to have all ready a scheme for provincial administrative reform. If he catches the deputies nervous over a possible dissolution, he may succeed. Until he does, we decline to commit ourselves.

—The stolen São Paulo lottery ticket which drew a prize of 150,000\$ has been found. The young man at the agency has lately found that he had "mislaid" it. Among the while it is said that this discovery cost the sum of \$1,000\$.

—A daily colleague has discovered that I. L. D. signifies a doctor in "law, literature and divinity." We were under the impression that these mystical letters signified *Légion D'Orléans*; but the *Boz* seems to have received much later information.

—Three girls have recently been shown around the city as salvaged from the Bahia shipwreck. Subscriptions were organized, one of the eternal *confereiros* held, and some 700\$ collected for the benefit of the children. The chief of police, however, suspects that the affair is a speculation, and is examining into the matter.

—A series of evening meetings, in English, are being held at the Methodist church this week.

—The Minas senators have withdrawn their ticket, or, rather, it fell to pieces, all resigning except Alfonso Celso's brother.

—On the 1st inst. the *Diário Oficial* came out in a new form. The propriety of changing the form in the middle of a volume is questionable.

—A French engineer, Mons. Morin, arrived here by the *La Plata* to mount an electric street car.

Dr. Alberto Hargreaves has the matter in charge,

and the experiment is to be tried on the Botanical Garden line.

—There is no priest at Inhomirim, and the inhabitants of the parish can consequently neither be baptized, married, nor die, until the Bishop of Rio supplies the deficiency. The usual functions of life, however, will perhaps go on just the same.

—A large number of cases of yellow fever have appeared in the shipping during the last fortnight, but the deaths do not appear in the mortality reports of the city. Eighteen deaths from British vessels have occurred since April 6th, all at Jurujuba but three.

—According to the daily mortality reports there were 1,134 deaths in this city in April, which gives an average of 37.8 a day, or an annual average of about 41 per thousand. There were 141 deaths from consumption, 129 from small pox, 21 from yellow fever and 5 from *beri-beri*.

—On the 19th ult. the minister of agriculture formally thanked all the officers and men of the fire department who aided in putting out the fire in the Trapiche Lazareto on March 26th. There now remain unrecognized only the services of a few spectators, who contributed valuable advice.

—The question of the Ital. str. *Perez*, which received permission to come here from Ilha Grande and was then summarily ordered away by the health inspector the morning after arrival, has placed the expense of lighting the cargo, here engaged, to the quarantine station on the taxpayers of the empire.

—*Angelo's* title-page cartoon in the *Revista Illustrada*, just issued, is simply inimitable. It illustrates the new £2,000,000 credit operation, with *Bilac* on one side of the big bag of sovereigns, and *Figueiredo* [with a coffee-tryer] on the other—and it need not add that not all of the coins are running out of the mouth of the bag either.

—So intense is the belief in high coffee prices, that in the S. Paulo cafés the price of a cup of coffee has gone up 66% per cent. It used to be sold at 60 reis per cup, but in view of the insignificant stocks abroad, and the demand that must be made in Brazil, the price will be 100 reis per cup hereafter. We fear the Rio cafés will follow suit.

—An announcement was made on the 30th ult., that the minister of finance had accepted an open credit of £2,000,000 at the Rothschilds, arranged by the Banco Internacionais, which is to run for one year at 5 per cent. Only 14 months have elapsed since the same minister effected a loan of £6,000,000 with the same house. Where is the money going to?

—The *Banco de Notícias* says that when a box of cancelled paper money was examined at the Caixa de Amortização on the 29th ult., a package of 7,000\$ was missing. There appear to be ways of supplying an insufficient circulating medium. We once called attention to the re-issue of cancelled notes, but the matter was promptly hushed up.

—We are informed that the preliminary steps have been taken among the various Protestant denominations of the city for the establishment of a hospital, free from the abuses and restrictions existing in the Misericórdia and other Roman Catholic hospitals of the city. There is certainly much need for such an institution. A meeting to consider the matter will be held on the 19th, the place to be announced hereafter.

—The decree authorizing the minister of empire to read the throne address, was signed on the 30th ult. This brings up a peculiar situation in administrative affairs. During the early years of the empire the premier always held the portfolio of home affairs, consequently it was provided that in case of an interregnum the minister of empire should assume the regency. Of late years the premier has taken any portfolio that suited him best, the Barão de Cotegipe now holding that of foreign affairs. Thus it happens that the minister of empire, instead of the premier, reads the throne address, and in case of an interregnum this minister, and not Premier Cotegipe, would become regent.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 26th ult., prints the following: "The suburbs of Villa Isabel and S. Christovão, near a barracks, are becoming more and more 'in throughfares,' because of repeated attacks by foot-patrols. These attacks are made by soldiers of the line, who now appear in uniform, and now with their caps only, without the number of the regiment to which they belong. Cab drivers refuse to carry customers to this quarter, from fear of attacks. The day before yesterday there was an occurrence that caused indignation to various *Imigrantes* in Rua Oliveira Fausto. A few days before a family moved to No. 7 in this street and a servant going out at 7 p.m. to make purchase was attacked by a soldier in uniform and armed with a knife. The girl cried out, escaped the embrace of the soldier and fled." This is the best that can be expected of a military force which is collected from the very dregs of society.

THE RIO NEWS.

5

The March arrivals of immigrants at this port numbered 2,357, of which 1,054 were Italians, 949 Portuguese and 207 Spaniards.

It is pleasing to note that the minister of agriculture has formally thanked Sr. Belmiro Antonio Rodrigues for assisting the firemen to put out a fire on his own premises.

The department of agriculture has asked that \$3,000 be placed at the disposition of the Treasury agency in London for advertising for proposals to improve the Rio Grande do Sul bar.

On the 29th ult., the Italian colony here held a mass at the Sacramento church in memory of the soldiers killed at Sahati and Dogali. The inter-nuncio officiated, and the attendance was large.

On the 26th ult., the *Jornal* mentioned a rumor that Sr. Porto, one of the managers of the Banco do Brasil, had resigned. On the 27th *O País* declared the rumor unfounded. Opinions differ as to whether the occurrence would console to the benefit of the shareholders, or the contrary.

The referee to whom was referred the dispute between the gas company and the Sant'Anna theatre manager in the matter of an attempt to compel the latter to deposit the value of a certain period of consumption, has decided that the company is not authorized to exact such a deposit until a consumer has failed to pay for three months consumption.

The registry of slaves and sexagenarians in this city was definitely closed on the 29th ult., from which it appears that 7,484 slaves were registered and 125 sexagenarians enrolled. According to the most recent and careful estimates, there were 24,602 slaves in the city on 31st December last.

The fire department of the city has been authorized to accept \$500 from Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. as a testimonial to its efficiency in extinguishing the Tropicó Lazareto fire. Of this sum, \$27,392 was paid over to eight street sprinklers for their part, and the balance of \$7,608 was put in the savings bank to the credit of the firemen's sick fund.

The *Jornal* of the 27th ult., makes a very singular association of two statistical items:—the destruction of 17 drag nets in the bay since the opening of the year, and the organization of 7 new insurance companies. More are in process of development, and the *Jornal* calculates that soon no bankrupt merchant will be without employment.

The Methodist Church Mission of this city has just completed the purchase of a large property in Rua das Laranjeiras (No. 96), known as "Carpenter's," for a boarding and day school for girls. The property originally belonged to the Jesuits. The funds are furnished by the Women's Mission Society of the church, as a centennial memorial of the establishment of Methodism in the United States.

The minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to "contemplate" the province of Piany with \$9,000 for river improvements. The request was made in November, 1886, but Sr. Belisario does not seem to have been amiable, and Sr. Prado had to call his attention to the matter on February 1st last. Whether Piany has been "contemplated" appears doubtful for the president of the province seems to have been inquiring about the matter.

The Italian steamer *Pereza*, from Genoa, entered port on the evening of the 23rd ult., having received a clean bill of health from the medical officer at Ilha Grande. The inspector general of this port, however, suddenly remembered that it was the *Pereza* which introduced cholera into Buenos Aires last November and at once ordered her back to quarantine. As there is no quarantine against Genoa and the steamer carries clean bills of health, this act of Czar Nuno seems decidedly unwarranted.

Two decidedly conflicting telegrams were received here on the 25th ult., regarding a conflict on the southern frontier between Brazilian soldiers and Uruguayan. The Montevideo telegram says that a force of Brazilian soldiers under a captain crossed the frontier and wounded three people in the conflict which ensued. The Rio Grande telegram, however, says that a party of Uruguayans attempted to cut a new road below "Passo Caeté" and fired upon the Brazilians. One Brazilian corporal and three Uruguayans were wounded, the leader of the latter dying afterwards.

The *Gazeta da Tarde* of the 26th ult., relates a supposed interview between the Emperor and Premier Catequie, in which the latter tendered his resignation, which was accepted, because the former would not consent to an adjournment of the Chambers. The Emperor, however, stipulated that the resignation should not take effect until his health is sufficiently improved to warrant his undertaking the task of finding a successor. We do not know how true these reports are, but the chief editor of the *Gazeta* does not hesitate to sign his name to them.

A few days ago there arrived here from the northern provinces a notable photographer, Mr. Lambreg, and his assistant. Mr. Lambreg had been employed by a German scientific society to take views in the unexplored country of the Amazon, and his contract expiring he connected himself with the well known photographers of our city, Messrs. Albert Henschel & Benque. Mr. Lambreg has exhibited at London, Paris and Vienna and has been awarded several gold medals for skillful work, which suffices to recommend him to our public. The views taken in the northern provinces are on exhibition at his studio.

A new hotel has been opened at Tijuca [Alto da Boa Vista] under the title of "Murray's Family Hotel."

Dr. Nuno de Andrade's pay roll at Ilha Grande in January amounted to \$10,129.667. The receipts are not given.

The municipal council has voted to commission the Barão de Parauapebas to make a report upon the finances of the municipality, indicating measures by which to augment the municipal revenue, improve the tax system, create new imposts, and in perfect fiscalization so that better results may be obtained. A "gratification" of \$1,000 a month was voted the commissioner.

The Brazilian consul general in Germany in his report on the exhibit at the Berlin exposition says it would be advisable to state the approximate yield of each coffee plantation. This approximate yield of each plantation is exactly what the trade has been struggling with for many years. If Dr. Pires Garcia can induce the planters to furnish the figures, we will deserve a laurel crown.

The most fruitful field for inventors in Rio de Janeiro seems to be the boat-hacking occupation. Two chafes, with a canopy, for the use of the boat-black's virtue, have recently been invented both of which comprises something to sit upon something to lean back against, and something to sit under to keep out of the sun. No one, however, has invented an improvement on the manipulator of the brush.

The fever for purchasing lottery tickets was so intense that when Manuel Gonçalves arrived in the city on an express train on the evening of the 23rd ult., he went direct to a *Roupe* to buy some. While paying for the precious lots of paper, a thief assisted him in the operation by a more direct but somewhat illegal way, and Manuel now mourns the loss of \$1,500. Perhaps he hopes that the tickets so dearly bought will make good the loss. No prize, however, will save Manuel from being a very green and foolish fellow.

On the morning of the 23rd ult., a man named Antonio Francisco Pachá, was found in Rua de S. Francisco Xavier severely wounded in the right arm and hand, left side and leg, and in the face. Two men had attacked him and after dislodging him in this manner rifled his pockets, where they found, however, only \$600 in money. One of the men had a dark lantern, and the other carried some kind of an arm, not recognized. It was found necessary to amputate Pachá's arm, and his left leg was found to be fractured. This species of highway robbery is becoming serious notwithstanding the law, people who go into out-of-the-way places at night should carry revolvers and use them if necessary.

Under date of the 22nd ult., the minister of empire issues a dispatch, bearing the signature of the Emperor, and in accordance with an opinion of the council of state, refusing to entertain an appeal of Prof. Joaquim Alípio Borges against a sentence of three months suspension imposed upon him by the inspector-general of primary and secondary instruction for the heinous crime of switching a railway school-boy. If the whole business were not so painful, one might laugh at punishing a teacher for trying to enforce silence in his school. How such matters are to be settled the Emperor and his august councillors do not explain, but we presume it will be the only alternative—that of permitting the boys to do just as they please. It must not be thought that this restriction arises from humane feelings, for such is not the case. The people who are most bitterly opposed to the punishment of school-boys are those who would see a slave whipped nearly to death without feeling the slightest compassion. It is simply a false sentiment to the effect that striking a boy with a whip, as though he were a slave, degrades him.

BIRTHS.

On 25th April, at No. 35 Rua de Santa Christina Mrs. John L. Bissell a son.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 4th, 1887.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1,000), gold 27 d. do do do U.S. cent \$1.81 per £1.48—51.45 cts. do \$1.81 U.S. cent Brazilian gold 1.48—83.87 do £1.81 Brazilian gold 8.88

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27½ d.

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 80cts. gold no com at \$1.80 per £1.48—43.75 cts.

Value of £1 per £1.80 per £1.48—283 cts.

Currency (paper) 2.26

Value of £1 sterling 105.97

EXCHANGE.

April 23.—Rates at the banks were 21½% on London, 43½—54½ on Hamburg at odds; 28½—30½ on New York at sight. Bank sterling was doing at 21½%, and commercial sterling noted at 21½% and francs at 21%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

April 24.—There were no changes in rates at the banks and the market was quiet. Bank sterling was doing at 21½% and commercial at 21½—21½. Bank on Paris 43½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

April 25.—Official rates were unchanged but the market was strong and business in bank sterling reported at 21½—21½. From second hand bank at 21½—21½ it was reported, and commercial sterling was quoted at 21½—21½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

April 26.—Rates were slightly increased but bank sterling was doing at 21½—21½. Commercial sterling 21½—21½ and 21½, but there was not much doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

April 27.—Rates were slightly increased but bank sterling was doing at 21½—21½. Commercial sterling 21½—21½ and 21½, but there was not much doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

April 28.—Rates were advanced to 21½ on London, 43½ on Paris and 43½—54½ on Hamburg at odds; 28½—30½ on New York at sight. The London and Brazilian Bank did not accompany the advance. From second hand bank sterling was reported at 21½. Bank francs 43½. Commercial sterling was reported in a saw-tooth way at 21½—21½ and francs at 21½. Sovereigns sold at 115½ and closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

April 29.—The Banco International continued in rates at 21½ on London, 43½ on Hamburg at odds, while the other banks fixed 21½%. Bank on Paris quoted with commercial sterling reported at 21½—21½ and 21%. From second hand bank sterling was quoted at 21½. Bank on Pauls 43½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

April 30.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 21½ on London, 43½ on Paris and 54½ on Hamburg at odds; 28½—30½ on New York at sight. The market was quiet. Bank on Pauls was quoted at 21½—21½ and 21%. Second hand bank sterling was reported at 21½—21½ and 21%. Commercial sterling at 21½—21½ and 21%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

May 1.—Rates at the banks were again advanced at 21½ on London, 43½ on Paris and 54½ on Hamburg at odds; 28½—30½ on New York at sight. The market was active and strong. Second hand bank sterling was quoted at 21½—21½ and 21%. Commercial sterling at 21½—21½ and 21%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

May 2.—Rates at the banks were again advanced, but the market was active and strong. Second hand bank sterling was quoted at 21½—21½ and 21%. Commercial sterling at 21½—21½ and 21%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

May 3.—Rates at the banks were again advanced, but the market was active and strong. Second hand bank sterling was quoted at 21½—21½ and 21%. Commercial sterling at 21½—21½ and 21%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

May 4.—Rates at the banks were again advanced at 21½ on London, 43½ on Paris and 54½ on Hamburg at odds; 28½—30½ on New York at sight. The market was quiet. Second hand bank sterling was quoted at 21½—21½ and 21%. Commercial sterling at 21½—21½ and 21%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 115½, sellers at 115½.

May 5.—All sorts of rumors are current about a bank of issue, and there is no doubt some basis for the report. The opening of the Chambers will enlighten us on the matter.

The "Banco Terrestre e Mercantil de Minas," established at Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, has been organized, and the first call of capital is payable on Feb. 20th inst.

The R. M. star *Alert*, arrived at approximately on the 23d ult., brought £2m.500 in gold from the River Plate.

With all due reserve, we may mention the union that the Coffee Exchange has become impossible. Irreconcileable differences of opinion among the organizers is said to be the cause.

On the 26th ult. it was announced that the Treasury had accepted a proposal, made through the Banco International, from London bankers for opening a vault for £1,000,000. The terms, as stated, are that on the amount used 5 per cent interest is payable, and that the cash is available for a year, while an equal sum is granted for covering drafts.

The new Bahia railway has fallen into a general meeting held on the 28th, the shareholders selected to represent those who had not fully paid up on the calls, and withdrew from the meeting, but a number of shareholders, said to have constituted a legal quorum, organized a meeting and proposed a state-wide bank of the company, and to elect a directorate, and to order the transfer of the localities of the company to Bahia.

The first meeting of the Rio Granciano and Flour mills recently held in London, and the proceedings were of a number of interest here. The chairman stated that Brazil was a great bread consuming country. Most inhabitants of the empire have however entertained contrary views. Bread is a luxury in many parts of the empire, and while it was expected that the establishment of a state of slave labor would increase the quantity of bread, so far as this is not seen to have been the case. The mitigation goes to for "Panha de pão," just as before.

The report of the directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, dated on the 21st ult., after explaining the position of the "profit and loss account" and recommending the distribution of dividends, which the bank is not entitled to, and of its large and increasing losses, the Directors consider that additional capital is desirable. A Resolution will therefore be submitted at the Meeting, that the capital of the company be increased in £1,200,000 by the issue of 12,000 shares of £100 each that these shares, which £10 per share, will be called up in full in five instances, to be offered pro rata to the shareholders on the register at the date of the Meeting, at a premium of £1 per share, and that they shall, from 31st July next participate in the profits of the Bank for the current year, pari passu with the other shareholders, but shall not receive the interest usually paid in October.

The Hall of reception at the Rio custome house was

temperature 13.9°—13.9°—13.9°—13.9°—13.9°

Port dues 10.80—10.80—10.80—10.80—10.80

Exhibition 794.80—794.80—794.80—794.80—794.80

Sundries 1.70—1.70—1.70—1.70—1.70

Statute of 5 per cent. 169.21—169.21—169.21—169.21—169.21

do 4,450.15—4,450.15—4,450.15—4,450.15—4,450.15

Deposits 88.83—88.83—88.83—88.83—88.83

Restitutions 73.95—73.95—73.95—73.95—73.95

Internal Revenue receipts 999.75—999.75—999.75—999.75—999.75

Stock at Santos this morning 16,116—16,116—16,116—16,116—16,116

April 25—

5½ Five per cent apolices 450.000

1 Gold Loan, 18½%, do 950.000

100 Leopoldina R.R. 4.000

50 do 170.000

50 do 175.000

150 Vigilante in Igreja 14.000

8 Carrigans Maranhense 175.000

25 hyp notes Banco Paulista 71.90

45 hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brasil [gold 5%] 80.000

April 26—

5½ Five per cent apolices 91.90

100 Leopoldina R.R. 4.000

50 do 170.000

100 do 175.000

150 do 180.000

100 do 185.000

150 do 190.000

100 do 195.000

150 do 200.000

100 do 205.000

150 do 210.000

100 do 215.000

150 do 220.000

100 do 225.000

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150 do 510.000

100 do 515.000

150 do 520.000

100 do 525.000

150 do 530.000

100 do 535.000

150 do 540.000

100 do 545.000

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To New York:

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Bella..... 21st
Laplace [Loading also in Santos].. 28th

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For Other Ports:

Teniers Antwerp and London..... May 20th
[Loading also in Santos]

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1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 9	Treat*	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.
16	Manulego	Santos.
24	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Lisbon and Vigo.

* This steamer has lately undergone several alterations and is supplied with the Electric Light.

The Company's fine steamer "Nile" will leave Rio homeward on 1st June.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 14th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd and 28th, the former proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter stops at Santos and returns, calling at Brazilian ports during the quarantine against the River Plate.

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FINANCE,

will sail 16th May at 10 a. m. for

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" & back... \$250	"	"

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AND NEW YORK

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

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Managing Director: Edward Herdman, Esq

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In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, this Rio News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a collection of 20¢ for additional space and time, and for illustrations.

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